

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, TREASURER and LIBRARIAN

OF THE

Mercantile Jibrary Association

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SAN FRANCISCO,

1877.

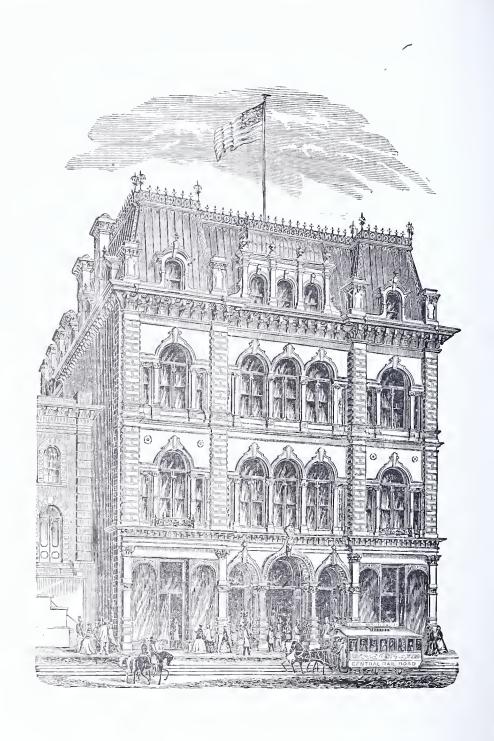
SAN FRANCISCO:

W GORDON, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 525 MARKET STREET,

1878











OF THE

President, Treasurer, and Librarian

OF THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

of

SAN FRANCISCO,

1877.

SAN FRANCISCO: C. W. Gordon, Book and Job Printer, 525 Market Street. 1878.



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STANDING COMMITTEES, 1878.

Ways and Means.

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JNO. W. ALLYNE.

HENRY II. PEARSON.

Library and Rooms.

HENRY K. MOORE.

JNO. W. ALLYNE.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

Books and Donations.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.

A. W. PRESTON.

J. II. WILDES.

Accounts.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

A. W. PRESTON.

ADAM T. GREEN.

Lectures.

HENRY II. PEARSON.

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Printing.

ADAM T. GREEN.

J. H. WILDES.

HENRY K. MOORE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Upon the recurrence of each annual meeting, it devolves upon your presiding officer, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, to present to members of this Association, a statement of its affairs; and suggest such means as may seem to him best calculated to promote its prosperity.

This being the quarter-eentennial auniversary of the Association, it seems a fitting occasion to briefly review the past progress and struggles of our institution, and consider important changes inaugurated and still taking place, in the public sentiment of our community.

In the period under review, intellectual force has largely increased here as elsewhere. Everywhere it has been the secret power of rulers. Free public instruction is busy driving gross ignorance from every threshold. Knowledge without the eultivation of a wise discretion, is ever unsafe to individuals and exceedingly dangerous to communities. Wisdom teaches the best use of what knowledge we acquire. We cannot expect from the masses that correct understanding of social economy and political science, which the most advanced minds of the age have as yet imperfectly worked out. We are passing a stage of growth, when the partially educated, have been suddenly awakened; and like the Lacedemonians must pause for self-conquest.

A great experiment is being tried upon these shores, where those of every nation around the globe may press their footprints upon our golden soil. The spirit of unrest, surging over the earth, crowds our cities with surplus laborers elinging to extravagant aspirations, while broad domains of husbandry lay fallow. Labor is necessary to produce every good thing; idleness and avarice are alike crimes. All things must work together, for co-operation is a law of our being.

Universal instruction is establishing republicanism in letters and general knowledge; while much needed wisdom, remains

unpopularized and autocratic, hence inharmony results. A good library judiciously patronized, means a soaring instead of a grovelling community. By a knowledge of books man becomes superior to his surroundings. Skilled labor emancipates itself in proportion to its excellence. The American born now seeks intellectual occupation, and no longer renders the blind automatic service of the uneducated.

While true republicanism must be co-operative, it necessarily recognizes great inequalities, for no two individuals are exactly alike. Infinite diversity exists amid infinite similitude.

All great changes come from within, and little by little generations work out great thoughts, able to release men from the thraldom of servile labor. We are now in the pangs of transformation. Libraries have become popular necessities, because the time has past, when thinking was a crime. Minds are beginning to analyze. People begin to realize their powers, and are preparing to use them. The necessities of human thought are growing greater; also human anxieties and responsibilities. The world of thought has absorbed a new atmosphere, and all things are approaching the bar of truth, to be proved by reason. Ancient hypotheses are yielding to clearer ideas; more nearly susceptible of analytical proof. Science is sweeping across the firmament, and delving into earth, that man may uncover treasures of knowledge.

But simple materialistic science is cold, glittering and soulless; the child of poverty and wrong. Religion, Science and Civil Government have each been striving separately and alone, while they are inseparable elements of human progress.

Have no fears of the eventual success of a true republic, in either politics or letters; but only fear such impracticable agitators, as vainly seek a personal ambition, while ignoring the fixed and eternal laws governing social and political economy. There is a divinity within, that makes a people great, when they will it; and who can picture the ultimate grandeur of this metropolis, whose influence before we celebrate another quarter-centennial anniversary, will be borne abroad by the white wings of commerce, and constant impulse of steam, with lightning as its post boy, and be felt by all the world.

The existence of our Association and Library under its present organization dates from December 22d, 1852—long

before the restless excitement incident to a new country had crystallized into the quiet refinement of literary scholarship.

Judge J. B. Croekett presided at the first meeting, and an election was held January 25th, 1853, when eighty votes were east, and David S. Turner was elected the first President. The valuable private library of Gen. Hitcheock, U. S. A., consisting of 2500 volumes and pamphlets, was purchased, and a library-room first opened to the public at the corner of Clay and Kearny streets, during the first week of February, 1853. Well I remember the day.

At the close of the first year, the library contained 1500 bound volumes; had 392 members, who took out 3371 volumes, and its gross receipts were \$10,858.50. After two years of existence the library contained 3315 volumes, and its monthly expenses averaged about \$600, with a total membership of 552.

Its history shows many serious difficulties and obstacles overeome, and its struggles to success have, in turn, been assisted by many of our best and most distinguished citizens, until it has now attained a financial strength and literary excellence which can but command respect in the most favored seats of wealth and intelligence.

Public libraries are enduring monuments of intelligence, veritable treasuries of knowledge, from which the thoughtful may acquire wis lom; and we regard as deeply significant, the high public appreciation of this and kindred institutions, ever silently, but constantly, exerting a powerful influence for good.

Our present building was erected in 1867, and completed June 18th, 1868, when the Library greatly extended the area of its usefulness. The permanent establishment of libraries has engaged the attention of the wise and good in all countries. Public schools, public libraries, and the public press, largely control the destinies of our people, and give distinctive character to American born citizens.

While it is well to study the past, we are reminded that we have the future to deal with. We have now 46,708 volumes upon the shelves of this Library. The Association may well be congratulated upon its present position and future prospects. With social order in our midst, an abundant harvest now assured, with reasonable encouragement in our mining prospects, and an increasing population, we may confidently look for the

continued prosperity of this institution.

Immediately after entering upon their duties, your Committee of Ways and Means communicated through its Chairman, Mr. Andrew McF. Davis, a very able and exhaustive report upon the financial condition of the Association, as the present Board found it upon their accession to office. They presented a long list of unpaid bills, some audited several months before, and reported a probable deficiency of about six thousand dollars at the end of the first quarter. The Committee fully analyzed the expenses for a series of years past, showing how an unfortunate custom, repeatedly censured in the reports of former Presidents, had erept into the financial administration of the Association, whereby delusive congratulations were offered over a small credit balance of cash on hand, and no mention made of audited and unpaid bills left outstanding by the outgoing Board. Our predecessors, following the custom here indicated, reported at the last annual meeting a cash balance of \$271.24 on hand; but upon our accession to office, January 18th, 1877, we found over \$5,800 was required to square up everything due the first quarter, most of whose dues had already been collected under the retiring administration.

In view of this outstanding indebtedness, weighing thus heavily upon our finances, your Trustees deemed it prudent to enrtail expenses within reasonable limits, placing judicious restraints, consistent with the prosperity of the Library, upon every department, until the Association should become absolutely free from debt. With the steady improvement of our finances, such restraints imposed by a rigid economy have been withdrawn, and we now feel it our duty to impress most firmly upon our successors, their bounden duty to ever keep their disbursements within the income of each current year.

The efforts made to reduce and cancel the existing debt inaugurated a most thorough and careful examination into the praetical administration of the Inbrary, and led to many desirable changes, which have contributed to increase its efficiency, and permanently reduce expenses.

At the suggestion of the Committee of Ways and Means, and fully concurred in by the Board, some important changes were made, whereby an equal proportion of all policies of insurance on property of the Association will hereafter expire quarterly,

thereby not only distributing payments for premiums through the year, but also avoiding a possible contingency of the property being left at any time through inadvertence, absolutely without insurance. The Board unanimously hope that this plan will meet the approval of our successors, and become permanently established. When formerly all insurance premiums expired at once, falling due simultaneously with taxes in January, the concentration of payments was a serious burden, which will be avoided in future. The insurance upon the property of the Association is now proportioned as follows:

Building	340,000
Library and Printed Matter	30,000
Furniture and Fixtures	
-	
Total\$	80,000

suitably divided among non-resident companies of large capital and undoubted reputation. Every possible step has been taken to ensure the exercise of a proper economy in the administration, without in any way impairing the usefulness of the insti-By the adoption of new three-inch burners, in place of the ten-inch argand lights formerly in use, and by other means, our gas bills have been materially reduced; and with open globes a much better light has been secured. Election expenses have been greatly lessened in the aim of reducing them to the minimum of legal requirements. This year, for the first time, the Judges of Election served without pay, receiving only the thanks of the Board, for having faithfully performed a duty, which may well be considered an honor. Great extravagance in election expenses, is an objectionable custom that has long prevailed, and should hereafter be abandoned.

The Committee on Books and Donations, acting upon the suggestion of the Committee of Ways and Means, requested the various dealers and publishers holding standing orders in London and New York, to discontinue for a short time all but standard works and fictions of the day, with such books and periodicals as were subscribed to by the year; but with the improvement of our finances all orders were renewed, and our successors will find them quite as full, as at any former time. Much necessary binding has been done in a serviceable manner,

All book auctions have been attended, and many valuable works

relating to the early and present history of the Pacific Coast and outlying countries, have been added to the Library. San Francisco daily papers are preserved in bound volumes, and are fast becoming of great historic value. The Library has a large accumulation of duplicate books and superfluous novels, a few of which have been sold at reasonable rates to country libraries, and many more await a similar disposition.

From the well known literary taste of my successor, and the eminent personal ability of individual members of the incoming Board, I cannot doubt they will cheerfully dedicate their best energies, to the pleasant but important duty of maintaining the present high standard of the Library; and while keeping it absolutely free from debt, promote its influence, and extend its usefulness, by the application of its revenues with wise discrimination, to the purchase of new books, and literature calculated to improve the public taste, and thus work a silent but potent influence upon the future prosperity of our City. Popular Science is fast advancing into favor, to refine and educate the public taste; but Romance, which appeals more to the heart than to the head, still composes seventy-one per cent. of all books taken from these shelves. The very complete report of the Librarian, to which your kind attention is directed, furnishes all necessary statistics in his department. Our shelves are much crowded and we require more room for our books. The railing enclosing the book cases has proved an eminent snecess, enabling books to be kept and found in their proper places, thus adding greatly to the efficiency of the library, and reducing to a minimum the heretofore enormous loss of books.

During the past year, upon proper application for special objects, the librarian has been authorized, with reasonable discretion in a limited way, to allow any member personal access to the shelves. The archives of the Association are in good order and carefully preserved. No change has taken place in employees.

The report of the Treasurer will give you the usual details of receipts and expenditures, showing a balance of \$8,256.43 on hand.

As the receipts are principally collected in silver, the custom has been inaugurated of paying all salaries in that coin, and small bills as far as practicable have been thus paid, saving some of the heavy discount which has heretofore been so large a tax upon the apparent receipts. An improved system of warrants drawn upon the Treasurer by the Committee on Accounts, has been inaugurated, authorizing and requesting his counter signature to checks signed by the President and Secretary upon the bank of deposit.

The special fund of \$7,616.79, held under a bond for the satisfaction of certain claims, now barred by limitation, has been covered into the treasury, and set apart to remain at interest in a savings bank, as a special appropriation toward a building fund, whenever it is deemed expedient to move this Library.

It is unquestionably desirable to change its location, whenever all things combine to favor this important step; but the present hard times are unauspicious, and any change should be undertaken with great circumspection, and wise discretion.

The Lecture Hall and Reading Room have just been rewhitened, and the latter re-carpeted. Other improvements have been made, as far as funds at command would allow.

The entire property of the Association is now absolutely free from debt. Current bills just contracted, to the amount of a few hundred dollars only, are in process of approval, and necessarily unaudited, against which \$639.64 coin is on general deposit in the Bank, sufficient to more than cover their payment. The original cost of the building and lot we now own unincumbered, was \$236,236.64; for which the late Board of Trustees by instruction from the Association, refused an offer of \$250,000.

By occupying such valuable property, the Library is actually paying about \$20,000 a year for rent. A thoroughly practical statement of the case, shows that the Association owns and occupies premises for which \$250,000 was offered. This sum invested on Bond and Mortgage, would have been free from taxation, and at nine per cent. interest per annum, would yield

\$22,500.00

Last year there was collected from portions of the
building rented\$5,377.75
Out of which was paid for taxes 3,150.30
<u> </u>

Leaving the difference or practical rent cost......\$20,272.55

Mr. Davis, in the able report of the Committee of Ways and Means, calls attention to the fact, that "the San Francisco Art Association" occupies rooms on Pine Street, which are sufficiently large to accommodate this Library. They are lighted from above, and in some respects superior to the ones we now occupy. For the use of these rooms, which were fitted up at the expense of the proprietors, a rental of \$325 per month is paid; say in round numbers, an annual expense of \$4,000.

Had this property been sold and invested—say \$250,000 at even eight per cent. on bond and mortgage—the Association would have had an income of \$20,000, and equally good rooms could have been seenred upon such terms as the above, thus \$16,000 per annum would remain to purchase additional books for the Library, provided our membership remained the same as now. Whether the Association builds elsewhere upon cheaper ground or occupies leased property, its present use of this build-ding is far too expensive, and the wastful character of such an investment for Library purposes, cannot be obviated too soon.

The total revenue of the Association received during the past year, has been \$27,177.54.

The Committee on Accounts have made a most thorough examination of the books, and found every entry to date, correct and in order. They report the success and economy of the past year as beyond expectation. A detailed statement in tabulated form has been carefully prepared and is on file, showing the actual expenses incurred during each of several successive years, and will prove valuable for future reference.

In view of the growing interests committed by this Association to its Board of Trustees, it appears imperative that some greater safeguards should be placed around its property, by the immediate adoption of such amendments to the present Constitution, as shall call for the election of not over one-half of any Board of Trustees at one time, and that they be chosen to serve for not less than two years, thus securing the institution against spasmodic raids at election time; and giving it a degree of permanent conservatism much needed. A certain number of every Board, should always be familiar with its past history as well as current business. Such a change is eminently essential, to a wise and safe administration of its affairs.

The choice of a gentleman as your presiding officer, whose

profession is the law, will, I sincerely hope, lead to a thorough revision of the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order, and Regulations of the Association, whose amendments are now so voluminous as to render them quite unintelligible, without close application and an unwarranted waste of time, in deciphering their labyrinthical intricacies. Permit me to strongly recommend their thorough digest, and reconstruction into a new and clearly expressed Constitution and By-Laws; to be adopted as a complete whole, in substitution of the desultory enactments now spread over the record. A payment made during the past year, has completed the removal of the last possible adverse claim against the real estate of the Association, which is thus left without a cloud.

The retiring Board desire to express their appreciation of the faithful manner in which all employees have performed their duties. Let me urge upon the new Board, the adoption of measures tending to popularize the Library, and so increase its membership, as to keep pace with the growth of our city. Oh! that every member would take a personal interest, and agree to bring at least one new subscriber during the year; what a strength would be added to our institution; and yet how few are willing to make so simple an effort! Never let the institution become a fossil. Advance or perish is an eternal law, to which this Association can be no exception.

In taking leave of you in an official capacity, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my high appreciation of the honor conferred, in electing me to serve as your presiding officer; and assure you of the great interest and pleasure, which has ever attended the performance of my duties.

It also affords me pleasure to bear witnesss to the zeal and interest, manifested by the gentlemen so intimately associated with me, and to their hearty support and co-operation, in the eare and management of the affairs of this Association; and to add my personal acknowledgment of their able assistance and uniform courtesy. Perfect harmony and kind feeling has characterized all our deliberations, from no single one of which, has your presiding officer been absent at roll call. In but few exceptional instances, has a quorum been wanting.

The especial thanks of the Association are extended to our Ex-President, Hon. Horace Davis, and other members of Con-

gress, for their deep personal interest, and thoughtful courtesics, in supplying us with Government publications.

Whatever care your President has been enabled to bestow during the past year, has been amply rewarded, by observing the prosperity that attends, and the glorious future that awaits this Association.

It is most satisfactory to know that his mantle of office falls upon one so eminently qualified to wear and adorn it; one competent, energetic, and I believe willing to accept and fully discharge its responsible duties; one on whom you may safely rely for that attention which will securely guard, perpetuate and advance the prosperity we now enjoy. Hoping that the same unanimity that has prevailed in the councils of the past year may ever continue, I now take pleasure in presenting to your kindest consideration, my past co-laborer and worthy successor, Henry P. Bowie, whom I now install as President of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of San Francisco.

CHARLES WOLCOTT BROOKS,

President.

GEORGE C. HICKOX (Treasurer,)

IN ACCOUNT WITH

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1877. MERCANTILE

8,256.43 \$35,045.57 462.35 .200.00 2,141.10 BILLS PAYABLE..... 4,000.00 SALARIES......7,057.85 Total Expenditures for the Year......\$26,809.14 \$6.990.03 4276.31 INSURANCE ACCOUNT..... TAXES, CITY AND COUNTY, 1877-78..... [MPROVEMENT ACCOUNT..... Coin on Deposit at Bank of California.... 639.64 366.50 Petty Expense Aceount...... 384.95 83.09 893.63 86.39 230.15 Book Account......\$103.00 Term Deposit with S. F. Savings Union...\$7,616.79 Books.....\$4,013.92 Periodicals and Newspapers...... 1,427.00 \$295.50 Gas...... 2,327.55 360.00 Binding..... 1,182.61 Printing Advertising Water Miseellaneous..... Stationery..... Silver Discount and Interest..... Expenditures. LIBRARIAN'S CASH DISBURSEMENTS— EXPENSE ACCOUNT-BALANCE ON HAND-BOOK ACCOUNT-7,888.03 Total Receipts for the Year......\$27,177.54 Total.....\$35,065.57 50.0025.00642.744,000.00 QUARTERLY DUES ACCOUNT......\$17,302.25 4,698.45 13.50CATALOGUE ACCOUNT—Sales..... LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT—Paid on Ace't.. Savings Union..... BILLS PAYABLE ACCOUNT—Borrowed on Note SUNDRIES ACCOUNT..... Cash on hand Jan. 18, 1877..... \$271.24 Term Deposit with S. F. Savings Union., 7616.79 INTEREST ACCOUNT - Dividends from S. F. INITIATION FEE ACCOUNT..... FINES ACCOUNT..... BOOK ACCOUNT-Lost and paid for Stores......\$2,271.00 Receipts. Hall..... RENT ACCOUNT—

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24, 1878.

GEO. C. HICKOX, Treasurer.



LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

To the President, Board of Trustees, and Members:

As custodian of the literary treasures of the Mercantile Library Association, I have the honor to submit my Fifth Annual Report, exhibiting, with all possible detail, the nature and extent of the workings of the Library during the twenty-fifth year of its existence, its present condition, prospects and necessities.

The general stringency and dullness which have pervaded commercial circles, have, it is true, effected our membership list, in a measure; and the extent and value of new acquisitions to our collection, have, of necessity, been guarded to comply with the means at hand; and yet the quiet but constant activity which has marked our internal workings, as exhibited in the use made of the resources at command, can denote nothing, if not the great means of usefulness and knowledge our institution has become, and that the literary and educational purposes of its foundation are being successfully accomplished.

The use made of the Library, in books taken from the rooms, is indicated by the following table of circulation.

Vols.	PER CT.	VOLS.	PER CT.
English Prose Fiction62,552	71.4	Poetry1,499	1.7
Juveniles 4,200	4.7	Spanish 97	.1
Travels 3,777	4.3	French1,881	2.3
Biography 2,458	2.8	German1,226	1.3
Belles-Lettres 1,362	1.6	Religious 611	•6
Science 3,414	4.	Collected Works1,639	2.
History 2,874	3.2		
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		100

When we consider the high figures our circulation has reached, as shown in the above table, and remember, moreover, that the number of volumes reported as circulated has no connection with the numerous references which have been made in the Library room—far in excess of the former in number—we feel warranted in indulging in a goodly measure of pride at the efficiency of the year's results.

A leading Eastern literary review says: "General retrenchment and economy has effected not only the 'trades' in books, but their circulation in libraries." Our city has not escaped the "hard times." Money is not so lavishly disbursed as formerly. Membership in the Library is, to many, a luxury; and a falling off of readers, and, thus, of books read, would seem to be a natural sequence. The number of volumes taken from the Library, however, during the past year is in excess of that of 1876, and has been exceeded but twice in the history of our circulation.

The table also shows, as compared with that of the previous year, a most singular correspondence in the average selections of the two years, in the several classes of books read. example, in the class, Poetry, there is a difference of only nine (9) volumes circulated; in Biography, thirty-five (35) volumes; in the class, Religion, a difference of fourteen (14) volumes; while the totals for the two years vary by only eleven (11) volumes, and the class, Fiction by only one (1) volume. slight a variation in the latter might bear the appearance of an error of one in the count, so uniform a per cent., does the circulation in this department inevitably bear to the whole; or, it might be suggested that the statistics are manipulated to effect that result; but the count is made up directly from the eards, as the books are returned, and the tables of all years and of all public libraries, only tend to establish the computed ratio of prose fiction read, to be about 75 per cent. of the eirculation. In our own experience the circulation of this department has, for several years, averaged about 71 per cent.—a little below the statistical allowance.

By reason of this universal indulgence in novel reading, many, thoughtlessly, rail against libraries, and endeavor to disparage their usefulness and good. Even they, whose reading is confined to those departments above and ontside of fiction, argue that they suffer from this tendency in the larger classes, and that the benefit of the Library to themselves is thus impaired. But the true facts, as drawn from the expenditures in

the Book account, are, that the greater number are thus supplied from the smallest half of the appropriations for these purchases, while the more literary minority enjoy the benefit of the lion's share.

Neither is the injurious effect of Romance reading quite satisfactorily established. Champions in favor of the ideal in literature are numerous and noted. Our own remembered Starr King, in his noted lecture, delivered before our own Association, January 17th, 1861, in speaking on this point, very truly, I think, said, "It is useless to quarrel with the fact, if we dislike its intimations; for it is useless to quarrel with a primal passion The Saxon intellect has hardly of our being. shown its richness and soundness more marvelously, during the last sixty years, in the progress of science and the miracles of invention, than through its fertility in noble fictions. Such creativeness has not been known since the age of Shakespeare. And, after biography, no reading can be more profitable, if the superstruction of education has been attended to, than novels. Of course, they must be read for something beyond sensations -as products of art and thought. Novels-good ones-have all the range and all the characteristics of the higher classes of paintings, color, tone, grouping, precision of drawing, perspective, and the quality of the lesson, or the elevation of spirit that looks out through all. And when read with one eye to the story—the left eye—and the other—the right—to the art of the book, the pleasure is intellectually as profitable as it is noble."

MEMBERSHIP.

During the year two gentlemen have become *Life members*, and four hundred and five (405) new names have been added to the *Subscribers*' list. The present entire membership of the Association is as follows:

Subscribing Members	:36
Life Members	
Honorary Members	
Total	312

BOOKS.

Although the financial condition of the Association, at the beginning of the year, warranted but a meagre allowance for

book purchases, and the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee-that curtailment of expenditures in this department should be enforced-was adopted, and has been adhered to, we have, nevertheless, made quite respectable additions to our stores. There are indeed many important issues of the past year which do not appear on our shelves, but the demand for the popular literature of the day we have continued to supply with only ordinary restrictions, and no more difficulty has been experienced among readers of this class, during the year, than formerly. It has never been within our means, as is the case with many libraries in Eastern cities, to supply the first demand for a new novel, from the fact that we have not the facilities, which they enjoy, of disposing of surplus copies of a work after it has had its run, but are obliged to bear the burden of "carrying" the immense accumulation of duplicates.

However, upon examination of the lists, which have been posted upon the Bulletins from week to week, the works of permanent value and interest, which go to make up the year's accessions, are by no means few or unworthy of attention.

By taking advantage of public sales, we have succeeded in making considerable and important additions to our collection of voyages and works of travel, including many relating to our own coast and the Pacific ocean—some of great value and difficult to obtain. A shipment of late English books, recently ordered from London, has been made, and its arrival daily expected.

The accessions to our collection, for the year, present a total of 2,184 volumes, which have been assigned according to the following classification:

Romance1	,386	French	36
Travels	151	German	7
Biography	61	Religion	28
Belles-Lettres	38	Collected Works	20
Science	154	Illustrated Books	29
Poetry	30	Bibliography	24
History	104	Dictionaries	45
Spanish	11	Government Reports	60
Motel editions		0	104

The number of volumes reported in the Library, January 1, 1877, was44,750 Number added by purchase
Total
Deduct imperfect books given to the Lying-in Hospital and Branch Jail
Total number of volumes in the Library, January 1, 187846,708

DONATIONS.

In addition to the general acknowledgement to donors, set forth in the appendix to this report, special thanks are due the. following gentlemen for their thoughtful contributions, viz: Senator Booth, for twenty-five volumes of Government publieations; Dr. A. S. Green, of Boston, one of our most constant contributors, for four books and thirty-nine pamphlets, relating, principally, to the city of Boston; T Magata, Japanese Commissioner of Education, for thirteen volumes of Japanese text books; Mr. E. Palaeio, for a copy, in Spanish, of Mendoza's collection of inedited documents relating to the conquest of Spanish possessions in America, ten volumes, 8 vo.; Mr. J. C. Rowell, Librarian of the University of California, for 158 pamphlets, for exchange; and Mr. E. O. Wiener, for a set of the British Almanac from 1835 to 1875, 41 volumes 12 mo. We should also acknowledge our indebtedness to the several governmental departments at Washington, for numerous publications from their respective bureaus; and to the publishers of newspapers in our city, and throughout the State and coast, for gratuitous continuation of their issues. The total donations for the year amount to 179 books, 416 pamphlets, and 22 new papers.

CATALOGUES.

Sales of the several Catalogues of the Library have been made during the year as follows:

9	@	\$3.00	27.00
1	(a)	2.00	2.00
12	@	.75	9.00
48	@	,25	12.00
_			
70		\$	50.00

Making a total of 70 Catalogues sold, and realizing the amount of \$50,

The Catalogue account dating from the respective issues of the several editions stands as follows:

CATALOGUE OF 1874.
Entire edition issued 1,650 Number of eopies sold 903 Number of copies donated 85 Number of copies on hand 662 1,650
CATALOGUE OF 1875.
Entire edition issued 750 Number of copies sold 129 Number of copies donated 72 Number of copies on hand 549 750
CLASS LIST OF FICTION.
Entire edition issued 1,500 Number of copies sold 463 Number of copies donated 75 Number of copies on hand 962 1,500
RECAPITULATION.
Total number of 1874 Catalogues sold903, Amount realized\$3,272 00 Total number of 1875 Catalogues sold126, Amount realized 95 00 Total number of Class List of Fiction sold457, Amount realized 114 20
Total number of all editions sold1,486 Total amount received by sales

It appears that there are remaining of the Main Catalogue, 662 copies; of the Supplement, 549 copies; and of the Fiction List, 968 copies. It was never anticipated that the publication of a Catalogue would prove a means of profit—it was not even expected that the original outlay would be realized from sales of the work. It was an expenditure to open up to our readers the hidden wealth we already possessed, and to induce a more extensive use thereof, rather than the investment of an equal amount in other works of which we knew as little, or even less. The more generally the patrons of the Library are possessed of, and familiarized with, its Catalogues, the more benefit and advantage to them is our collection of books, and the more profitable to the Association, in the interest, and, I might say, co-operation thus engendered. Hence, in consideration of the large number of Catalogues, at present, on hand, and of the great advantage resulting to our patrons and ourselves, in the greatest possible familiarity with, and use of the Catalogues, I would recommend, that a material reduction be made in the selling price of remaining copies.

ARRANGEMENT OF LIBRARY ROOM.

The present arrangement of the Library, and method of selecting books, have been in operation for two years, in which time abundant opportunity has been furnished to enable us to pronounce upon the experiment. As predicted, the move made, was, and is still, with some, looked upon unfavorably. But, from daily observation of the Library, its condition past and present, and from the most accurate means at command of forming an estimate, I assuredly deem it, as a means of preserving, improving, and making the collection, an unqualified success. With so variable a patronage as ours, some losses are inevitable, but they are now almost entirely of books standing charged to somebody, and are comparatively few, while they formerly disappeared without any responsibility, and almost without limit. I have now, recorded, 466 volumes, by count, of standard works-not novels-which were on our shelves January 1, 1874, having separately passed through our hands in prepara tion of the Catalogue, of which only thirty-nine have been in the Library since January 1, 1876, when the numbering of the books was completed. Here we have a direct, known loss of 427 books in the space of two years, many of which were volumes of sets, and none of them light, cheap literature of the day, of the loss of which we can form no approximate estimate.

Reasons manifold, and, in the opinion of the officers of the Library, sufficient, were fully laid before the Association, at the time of making the changes, and while deeming them as valid, and as pertinent now, as then, I will simply refer those, to whom they are not familiar, to the Annual reports of the officers for the years 1875 and 1876, rather than occupy your time and attention with their repetition. Time has ameliorated, in a great measure, the feeling of hostility at first shown to the movement, and motives of personal convenience have yielded to the broader interest and good of the Library. Many, at first irreconcilable, have come to see the necessity which forced the step upon us, and to acknowledge the advantage daily accruing to our collection from the change. Some few, incensed at the apparent injustice, temporarily withdrew their patronage. These have been gradually returning, and, I doubt not, if our Bulletins announce liberal and attractive additions to our collection of books, our members will soon forget that our Institution ever permitted a practice, so anomalous as free access to the shelves.

BOOK ACCOMODATION WANTED.

After getting books, perhaps, the first demand, which arises in a Library, is for a place to put them. Are the invoices frequent and large, then the greater becomes the demand for space. Fortunately, in the light of accomodation for material on hand, our supply of books received has been comparatively limited, or we should have, long since, been driven to the wall for means of accomodation. Since 1870, but three years after the occupation of our much - praised building, want of shelf room has been the principal grievance in the Librarian's annual report. Additions and alterations have been made, from year to year, until every available means and quarter seem to have been exhausted in satisfying the demand. The projecting alcove shelves were first extended to double their original length; two additional ones, of like capacity—all that were possible without interfering, materially, with our light-were introduced; the recesses under the stairways, on either side, were fitted up to serve; and we were finally forced to find refuge in some other room. In 1874 the apartment designed as a chess-room was abandoned for such purpose, and has since served as a receptacle for the constant overflow from the Library proper. Temporary shelving has been placed there, from time to time, as required, until it now contains nearly 6,000 volumes. The works removed thither are books of reference, and of such a character as are less frequently called for. As a temporary accommodation the room serves its purpose, and can be fitted to satisfy the pressing demands for some little time to come. Nevertheless there are some weighty considerations, in this connection, which can not wisely be overlooked, and which will not, of themselves, brook long negleet.

First, the distance from the Library desk, and the inconvenience and unpleasantness of traversing the intervening rooms, either to bring books to the party desiring them at the desk, or of conducting the enquirer to them in the Reference room, render the task of supplying these wants extremely troublesome to the attendant; is disagreeable and vexations to our patrons—for the

room is not an inviting one to stay in—and a matter of great delay and loss of time to both.

Secondly, the eapacity of the room referred to, as has been inferred, is constantly becoming more limited, which fact is, in itself, a sufficient plea for an early direction to the subject.

But another reason why attention to it should not be delayed too long—and quite a sufficient one, were those already mentioned, omitted—is, that the room, from its situation and surroundings, is dark and damp, and hence, unfit for the use now made of it. Mould has already appeared on many of the books, which have remained there for some time, and, if allowed to continue, will, in time, render them unfit for use, if not useless.

The books in that room, it has been said, are such as are least called for. Of necessity, the works to be removed to the more distant quarter must include many of the most valuable, whose use, from their nature, is limited. The every-day working class must be retained close at hand. They are, indeed, as a elass, the most important of our collection, consisting as they do, of Government reports, Society transactions and proceedings, and bound periodicals, works execedingly difficult, and ofttimes impossible to replace. Hence it becomes all the more imperative that the aeeomodations provided for these treasures should be, not merely adequate in space, but of such a condition as will insure them safe and lasting preservation from the elements of destrue-Since consideration of the matter can not, safely, be deferred, for a much longer period; and as any action that would be taken must necessarily bear a close relationship to the project of procuring a site for a new building, already agitated to a considerable extent, I have thus laid before you the conditions of the situation, that timely and sufficient action, in accordance with your combined judgments, may be taken in the premises.

ALFRED E. WHITAKER,

January 24th, 1878.

Librarian.



INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HENRY P. BOWIE, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen:-

I rise to return thanks on behalf of the members of the new Board for the honor you have conferred in electing us the trustees of the Association for the present year. From an experience of several terms of service in the Board I can testify that the duties of its officers while highly honorable are quite onerous, and require an amount of personal attention and consideration, of which few members at large of the Association have any idea. The vast property to be controlled; the large expenditures to be made; the proper care and eustody of the books, and the continual efforts in the direction of economy and retrenchment, are among the important matters and difficulties with which every Board has to deal. While, therefore, we appreciate the dignity of our office, we are none the less sensible of its duties and responsibilities, and must be speak your cordial support in all we may undertake. The Association has been heretofore always fortunate in the selection of its Directors, and I confidently hope that at the close of our term, there will be no reason to ehange or modify this statement.

You have heard read this evening the elaborate reports of the President and Librarian, and must find in them ample reason for for congratulation upon the flourishing condition of the Institution. When you consider that the outgoing Board came into office encumbered with a debt of five thousand dollars and upwards, including unpaid taxes for the year; that the eurrent expenses had to be met and discharged and the taxes for the present year provided for; to now learn that each and every item of this large mass of indebtedness has been discharged, and that the Library is out of debt, is extremely gratifying, and reflects the greatest credit upon the members of that Board for their judicious and economical administration. I think I express the

sentiment of every Trustee, when I say that the heartiest thanks of the Association are specially due Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, the retiring President, and Mr. Andrew McF. Davis, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, for the zeal and ability they have manifested in the discharge of their important offices.

During the past year the heavy demands upon our cash resources obliged us to curtail considerably our orders for foreign books; but with the Association free of debt I can safely promise the members of the Library that during the present year we shall keep our shelves supplied with every American and English publication of importance or general interest. This is a gratifying fact to communicate. Of course, were our receipts larger, or expenses less, the number of books furnished would be greater than it is.

This brings me to the consideration of two subjects, upon which I shall briefly speak. The first is our Catalogue. doubt whether any other institution in the world, of equal size and means, has achieved as much for itself and for its members as did this Association, in preparing and publishing the Mercantile Library Catalogue. This great and expensive work was undertaken purely in the interest and for the convenience of our members, and has cost upwards of twelve thousand dollars. We have received about three thousand dollars from sales, and are behind to-day nearly nine thousand dollars by the publication. But though we have lost pecuniarily, we have established for the Library through this work, both in America and Europe, a leading position as a literary institution. The Catalogue is, in a measure, the substance of our shelves compressed into a single volume; and none but those who have studied it can appreciate its excellence as a vast repository of learning and a valuable and useful guide for general literary reference. Perhaps few present are aware that we are surrounded by a collection of books which has cost the Association upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars; and while we boast of no specimens of early typography, no incunabula, such as are possessed by richer societies in older cities, nor claim among our treasures many "rare small volumes black with tarnished gold," our collection is nevertheless a most valuable one, and merited the distinction the Catalogue

has secured for it; while the enterprise shown in publishing that work is an honor to the Association which the work itself best proves and perpetuates. While on this subject I may allude to the railing, so strenuously opposed by the no-fence-law-members of the Library. In view of the carelessness about returning books, and the many mutilations of most valuable works, the alternative of putting up the railing or shutting up the library, had to be met. The necessity of the measure was regretted by none more than by those who were most instrumental in carrying it out. But gentlemen and ladies will credit me when I say this measure was one of self preservation; and lovers of books, far from blaming the Directors for this change, owe them thanks for it. I admit it is much more agreeable to choose a book after first browsing on it; but some of our literary ruminants got into such bad habits that this browsing had to be stopped.

The other matter upon which I will say a word has reference to the expediency of changing our present location. This question has engaged the attention of several successive Boards, but owing to its importance and difficulty, the policy has been, to hasten slowly in the business. As the world is said to be best governed by delays, mundus cunctando regitur, this policy has doubtless been a wise one. I believe, however, it is generally conceded that the present building is unsuited to the wants of the institution—owing to the rapid accumulation of books, and other causes. At the same time this is no reflection upon those, who first recommended its purchase or aided us in obtaining it. On the contrary: thanks to the public spirit and generosity of the people of this city, and particularly to the energy and zeal of several well known gentlemen in our community, our Association has secured and owns to-day, one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in San Francisco.

If during the present year the Board should deem it advisable to enter into negotiations for the sale of our present property and the purchase of a new site, the matter will be laid before a meeting of the Association, and a general expression of opinion invited before final action is taken. Should such occasion arise, I venture to hope that the many friends of the Library who have had its interests so much at heart in the past will come forward to aid us by their counsel and suggestions.

Personally I feel such a pride in this Institution and such an interest in its future—confident as I am that it is destined to play an important part in the education and intellectual development of the coming generations of this city, that were I to say all I think of its literary treasures, of the great interest taken in it by our citizens, of the comfort and convenience it is to the wives, daughters and sisters of members, I might be accused of taking an optimist's view of things, and might also from painting a too highly colored picture, endanger our prospects for large bequests and donations. Other cities have had their public spirited, generous benefactors, nor are we indeed without them. The noble example set by Mr. Lick will doubtless find its parallel in equally grand and noble endowments, yet to be recorded, when I trust the just claims of this Institution to the munificence of our citizens will be handsomely recognized.

Thanking you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kind attention and indulgence, I will now bring my remarks to a close.



LIST OF DONATIONS FOR 1877.

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Apprentices' Library, N. Y		1		Essex Institute		9	
Astor Library				Evansville (Ind.)		1	
Bacon & Co			1	Fitch, H. S		1	
Balch, L			1	Fitch, J. B			j
Bartlett, W. P			1	Fitzgerald, N	• • • • • •	1	
Bishop, S. M	ļ	1		Fortson, J. T	• • • • • •	1	
Blodgett, L				Friends' Free Reading Room			
Booth, Hon. N				& Lib.(Germantown,Penn)		1	
Boston Medical Library				Gibson, O	1	• • • • •	••••
Boston Gen. Theological Lib.				Goddard, H. K	1		
Boston Public Library				Grant, A. S		1	
Bouton, J. W				Green, Dr. A. S		39	
Bowdoin College Bradlee, C. D				Haines, Peter C Hall, W. P		1	
Brighton (Eng.) Free Library				Halliwell, Phillipps J. O			
Brookline (Mass.) Public Lib				Harris, T. S			1
Brooklyn (N.Y.) M're'tle Lib				Harrison, G. L			
Brooks, Charles Wolcott							
Buel, L. M				Harvard College		1	
Burhaus, W. D				Harvey, J. A		1	
Burns, D. M				Hatch, F. W		• • • • • •	
Cadwallader, B		!		Hayden, Alex			1
California (State)				Holt, L. M		1	
Central Col'ge (Danville, Ky.)				Hunt, J. J			
Chicago Public Library				Hurd, J. C		5	
Childs, G. W				Illinois (State)	I		
Cincinnati (Ohio)				Jackson, P. H. & Co Jerome, Geo. H			
Clark, A. M.				Johns Hopkins Uni. (Md.)		8	
Cliuton (Mass)				Jushii Tanaka Fujimaro	1		
Colby Univ. (Waterville, Me)		: •)		Kelley, Alfred W			
Craig, F. W				Kendall, C. B			
Crandall, J. R				Kenyon College(Gambier,O.)			
Crawford, E. MeJ	1			Kite, Wm	3		
Creighton, J. K			1	Krause, W. E. F			
Curtis, H. P				Lafayette Col. (Easton, Penn.)			
Curzon, G. S				Lawrence (Mass.)	• • • • • •		
Dalzell, D				Layres, Aug	• • • • • •		
Dameron, J. P				Leeds (Eng.) Public Library	• • • • •		
Dana, Capt. Chas. H Darmouth College(N. H.)				Lennox, Chas. Gordon (Duke of Richmond)	1		
Davidson, Prof. Geo				Ligue Nat'l Française (S. F.)			
Davis, A. Barker				Liverpool (Eng.)			
Davis, A. McF		4		Lowell (Mass.) City Library			
Davis, Carl [Map]			1	McCarton, A. P		1	
Davis, Horace	1	1		Magata, T	13		
Dawson, T. H			I	Makinney, H. E		1	
Dayton Public Library	2			Markey, J			
DeSheilds, E				Marquand, H. N			
De Veaux College	• • • • • •	1		Marietta Col'ge (Marietta,O.)	т.	- 1	
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Dwight, T. F				Mass, State Library	I	i i	
Eastin, L. F Emeric, H. F				Mechanics' Institute (S.F.) Meek, E. E			
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		PAMPHLETS		
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Michigan State Library		1	••••	Stearns, Robt. E. C
Minnesota Historical Soc'y		1		Strange, H
Murgotton, A. P			1	Streeter, J
Nash, J	1	••••1		Swing, J. W
Neufelder, E. C	1	• • • • • •		Sydnov (Aug.) Froe Pub. Tib.
New Bedford (Mass.) Free	••••			Sydney (Aus.) Free Pub. Lib
Public Library	• • • • • •	• • • 1		Taylor, Asa
New Buryport (Mass.) Pub-				Thomas, J. M
lic Library				Thompson, Robt. A
New Hampshire State Lib				TrinityColl.(Hartford,Conn.)
N.Y. City Board of Education				Trubner, N. & Co
N.Y. College of				Tuft's College (Mass.)
N.Y. Mercantile Library				U. S. Bureau of Education 1 3
N.Y. Soc'y Tradesmen and				" Bureau of Navigation1
Mechanics				" Coast Survey
Odd Fellows Lib. (Oakland)	*****	1		"Dep't of Agriculture 2
Odd Fellows Lib. (S. F.)		1		" Dep't of the Interior136".
Ohio State Auditor				" Dep't of State
Oliver, H. A				" Engineers' Dep't
Palacio, E	10	• • • • • •		" International Exhib'n
Palmer, F. W		1		" Life Saving Service1
Peabody Institute				" Treasury Dep't
Peck, Henry				" War Dep't
		1		University of Vermont
" Social Science Ass'n				University of Virginia
Pioneer and Historical Soci-				Unknown2
ety of Oregon		1		Victoria Public Library1
Poole, W. F				Vogle, E
Potter, J. J		1		Ward, J. W
Potts, A. W		1		Warnock, W. J
Providence (R.I.) Athenæum		1		Wasley, Jno
Reading (Mass.)	ļ	1		Wesleyan University (Mid
Redmond, R. M		1		dletown, Conn.)
Reed, Chas. G		1		West Springfield (Mass.)
Reynolds, Jno				Wheeler, G. M
Reynolds, Thos	2			White, Jas. D
Rice, Geo. H				Whiting, F. B
Ricord, W. C				Whitmore and Bushnell
Rowell, J. C		158		Wiener, E. O
Rowley, R. G			1	Williams College (Mass.)
St. Louis (Mo.) University		1		Williams, Sylvester N
S. F. Prevention of Cruelty to				Wilson, J. L
Animals Society		1		Wilson, S. W
Santa Clara		1		Wittinger, L. C
Schumacher, P		1		Wood, A. A
Schwarzmann, Gus. Jr	2			Wood, J
Shattuck, W. F			1	Worcester (Mass.) Free Pub
Shearer, F		1		lic Library
Sheffield (Eng.) Free Pub. Lib		2		Worthington, L. S
Shepherd, H. C		1		Yale College
Shurtleff, G. A		1		Yarnell & Caystile
Smithsonian Institution				Young Men's Ass'n of Buffalo 1
Sotheran, Hy & Co				Young Men's Christian Ass'n
South Carolina Hist. Society				of Cincinnati
Southeimer, J. J				Young Men's Christian Ass'n
Spofford, A. R		1		of New York
Spring Valley Water Co		1		O3 110 W 101B
Staples, Mrs. D. J	1	****		Total
	1 1			10tal 1/9 416



MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

Magazines.

Academy, All the Year Round, American Agriculturist, American Bookseller, American Chemist, American Historical Record, American Journal of Horticulture, American Library Journal, American Literary Gazette, Annales des Mines, Annals & Magazine of Natural History, Appleton's Journal, Architect, Art, Art Journal, Arundel Society Publications, Athenæum, Atlantic Monthly, Banker's (American) Magazine, Banker's (English) Magazine, Belgravia, Bibliopolist, Bibliotheca Sacra, Blackwood's Magazine, Bentley's Bookbuyer, Bookbuyer, Bookseller, Boston Chemical News, Boston Journal of Chemistry, Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, British Association for Promotion of Science, Reports, British Quarterly, Builder, Bulletin of Boston Public Library, California Horticulturist, Catholic World, Chambers' Journal, Chaucer Society Publications, Coast Review, Colburn's United Service Magazine, Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Comptes Rendus, Contemporary Review, Cornhill Magazine, Demorest's Monthly Magazine and Mirror of Fashions, Deutsche Rundschau, Dingler's Polytechnisches Journal, Dublin University,

Eclectic Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Every Saturday, Fortnightly Review, Franklin Institute Journal, Frazer's Magazine, Gartenlaube, Dic, Gentleman's Magazine, Geological Magazine, Geolog. Soc. (London) Publications, Godey's Lady's Book, Good Words, Hakluyt Society Publications, Hall's Journal of Health, Harper's Magazine, Historical Magazine, Industrial Monthly, International Review, Journal of Speculative Philosophy, Le Bon Ton, Leisure Hour, Library Table, Linnaan Society Publications, Lippincott's Magazine, Littell's Living Age, Literary World, London Lancet, London Quarterly Review, London, Edinburgh & Dublin Review, London Society, Macmillan's Magazine, Magazine of American History, National Quarterly, Nature and Art, N. E. Histor, and Genealog. Register, New Englander, New Shakspere Society Publications, Nineteenth Century, North American Review, North British Review, Notes and Queries, Once a Week, Pcterson's Magazine, Phil. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Proceedings " 44 66 44 Journal. Philadelphia Photographer, Philological Soc. (Lond.) Publications, Philosophical Magazine, Photographic Times,

Magazines—(Continued).

Phrenological Journal,
Popular Science Monthly,
Popular Science Review,
Practical Magazine,
Publisher's Weekly,
Revue des Deux Mondes,
Revue Universelle des Mines,
Robinson's Epitome of Literature,
St. James Magazine,
Saturday Review,
Scribner's Monthly,

Social Science Association, Publications,
Southern Review,
Silliman's Journal,
Technologist,
Temple Bar,
Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering
Magazine,
Westminster Review,
Workshop,
Zoological Society, Publications.

Illustrated Papers.

Aldine,
Budget of Fun,
Chimney Corner,
Comic Monthly,
Forest and Stream,
Frank Leslie's,
Graphic,
Harper's Bazar,
Harper's Weekly,
Illustrated Dramatic & Sporting Times,
(London),
Illustracion Espanola y Americana,
La,

Journal Amusant, Le, Kladderadatsch, London News, Monde Illustre, Le, Nick Nax, Petit Journal pour rire, Punch, Uber Land und Meer, Yankee Notions, Zeitung.

Foreign Papers.

Anstralasian,
Dublin Nation,
Hawaiian Advertiser,
Independance Belge,
Land and Water,
London Bell's Life,
London Engineer,
London Engineering,

London Field,
London Mining Journal,
London News of the World,
London Saturday Review,
London Spectator,
London Times (Daily),
Sydney Mail,
Toronto Globe.

ATLANTIC PAPERS.

American Churchman, American Journal of Education, *Atlantic County Review (N. J.), Baltimore American, Baltimore Sun, Boston Banner of Light, Boston Daily Journal, *Boston Gazette, *Boston Our Dumb Animals, Boston Transcript, Boston True Flag, Boston Waverly Magazine, Boston Woman's Journal, Buffalo Express, *Chicago Journal of Commerce, Chicago Tribune, Christian Union, Cincinnati Commercial, Detroit Tribune, Dubuque Times, Galveston News, *Gurney's Weekly, Indiana State Journal, Inter-Ocean, Kennebee Journal, Literary World, Louisville Journal, Memphis Appeal, Milwaukee Sentinel, Mississippi Clarion, Missouri Democrat, Missouri Republican, (Tri-weekly), Mobile Register, *Montreal Herald, *New Bedford Mercury, New Haven Palladium, New Orleans Pieayune, New York American Architect, New York Army and Navy Journal, New York Clipper, New York Country Gentleman, New York Courrier des Etats Unis, New York Dispatch, New York Evening Post, New York Hearth and Home, New York Herald (Weekly), New York Home Journal, New York Independent, New York Irish American, New York Jour. of Commerce (Daily), New York Ledger, New York Nation, New York Rural New Yorker, New York Scientific American, New York Scientific American (Supplement), New York Scottish American, *New York South, The, New York Spirit of the Times, New York Staats Zeitung, New York Sun (Daily), New York Sunday Times, New York Times (Daily), New York Tribune (Daily), New York Weekly, New York World (Weekly), Newark Sentinel, Philadelphia Forney's Press, Philadelphia Ledger (Daily), *Pionier, Der, Portland Transcript, Religio-Philosophieo, Rhode Island Journal, Riehmond Whig, Savannah Republican, Springfield Republican, Toledo Blade, Washington Capital.

^{*} Donated.

Pacific Papers Donated.

State of California.

Name.	Place of Pub.
Advocate	San Francisco
Alameda Encinal	Alamada
Alameda Gazette	**************************************
Alameda Independen	· + (6
Analieim Gazette	Anglioim
Argonaut	San Francisco
Perlantan Adamata	Deal Francisco.
Berkeley Advocate	.berkeley.
Berkeleyan	
California Demokrat.	San Francisco.
California Farmer	, ''
California Journal	
und Sonntags Gast	66
California Teacher	
Carter's Real Estat	e
Circular	
Chico Enterprise	.Chico.
Chico Record	
Colton Semi Tropic	Colton.
Colusa Sun	Colusa.
*Commercial Heral	
and Market Review	.San Francisco.
Contra Costa Gazette	e.Pacheco.
Coso Mining News	Darwin.
Courier	Santa Cruz
Courrier de S. F	San Francisco.
Daily Herald	Stockton.
Daily Independent	
Democrat	Lakeport.
Dixon Tribune	.Dixon.
Eco de la Raza, El	San Francisco.
Enterprise	Santa Crnz
Evangel	San Francisco
Gilroy Advocate	Gilrov
Golden Era	San Francisco
Grass Valley Union.	Grace Valley
Hall's Land Journal	San Evanaigae
Hebrew	
Hebrew Observer	
Hollister Enterprise.	Halliston
Home Journal	nonister.
Humboldt Timas	an Francisco.
Humboldt Times	Eureka.
Inyo Independent	Independence
Iron Age	v isalia.
Kern Co. Gazette	Dakersfield.
Lake Bulletin	Lakeport.

Name. Place of Pub.
Lake DemocratLakeport.
La SociedadSan Francisco.
Lompoe RecordLompoe.
Los Angeles D'ly Star.Los Angeles.
Los Angeles Express "
Los Angeles Herald "
Los Angeles La Cronica "
Los Angeles Mirror "
Manyaville D'y AppealMarysville
Marysville D'y Appeal Marysville. Mendocino Democrat Mendocino.
Mendocino Democrat Mendocino.
Mendocino Dispatch. "
Mining and Scientific
Press San Francisco.
Monitor "
Monterey DemocratMonterey.
Mountain DemocratPlacerville.
Mountain Messenger Downieville.
Mountain Messenger Downieville. Napa Register Napa City.
Napa Reporter "
Neuvo Mundo San Francisco.
Nevada Transcript Grass Valley.
New EraBenicia.
New EraBenicia. Oakland Daily Tran-
scriptOakland. PacificSan Francisco.
Pacific San Francisco.
Pacific Life
Pacific Life '' Petaluma Courier Petaluma.
Detelops Lympel
Petaluma Journal " Press West Oakland.
Real Estate Circular. San Francisco.
Real Estate CircularSan Francisco.
Resources of Cal'nia. "
Rio Vista EnterpriseRio Vista.
Rio Vista EnterpriseRio Vista. Russian River FlagHealdsburg. Sacramento Ad'tiserSacramento.
Sacramento Ad'tiserSacramento.
Sacramento Bee "
Sacramento Record-
Union "'
Salinas Index Salinas.
San Benito Advance Hollister.
San Diego Union San Diego.
S. F. Abend PostSan Francisco.
S. F. Alta California "
S. F. Chronicle
S. F. Chronicle " S. F. Comm'l Adve'te "
S. F. Ev'g Bulletin "
S. F. Evg Dunetin

State of California—(Continued).

State of Californ	nia— Continued).		
Name. Place of Pub. S. F. Examiner,San Francisco. S. F. Journal (Ger.) S. F. Journal of Commerce	Name. Place of Pub. Sonoma Democrat Santa Rosa. Southern Californian.Bakersfield. Spectator San Francisco. Stanislaus News Stanislaus. Sutter Banner Yuba City. Trinity Journal Weaverville. Tulare Times Visalia. Vallejo Chronicle, Daily and WeeklyVallejo. Ventura Signal Ventura. Visalia Delta Visalia. Wasp San Francisco. Watsonville Pajaronian Watsonville. Watsonville T'nscript " West Coast Signal Eureka. Yreka Journal Yrcka. Yreka Union "		
State of	Nevada.		
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Arizona Territory.			
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CourierScattle. Olympia TribuneOlympia. Pacific TribuueSeattle. Puget Sound Disp'ch.	Walla Walla States- man. Walla Walla Walla Walla Walla Union. " Walla Walla Watchman "		
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LIBRARY STATISTICS.

Receipts and Expenditures.

		1				
Year.	Receipts. Ex	penditures.	Year.	Receipts.	Expenditu	res
1853	\$10,858 50	.\$10,726 51	1866	\$84,132 76.	\$74,980	05
1854	13,387 30	. 11,838 02	1867	121,256 15.	139,322	01
1855	9,015 85	. 8,747 96	1868	145,312 31.	145,312	31
1856	10,300 00	. 8,989 27	1869	82,148 53.	82,148	35
1857	11,777 87	. 12,474 73	1870	512,224 18.	492,935	75
1858	12,089 15	. 11,704 09	1871	26,674 20.	41,186	38
1859	16,854 82	. 19,045 16	1872	26,483 83.	25,471	29
1860	15,604 50	. 16,482 20	1873	28,689 40.	31,038	66
1861	15,852 98	. 15,112 22	1874	32,897 25.	33,258	36
1862	15,333 26	. 13,506 79	1875	26,836 25.	27,512	83
1863	14,601 75	. 14,460 40	1876	26,077 15	27,542	19
1864	17,641 12	. 16,106 39	1877	27,177 54.	26,809	14
1865	20.259 00	16,469 71	1			

Growth of the Library. NUMBER OF VOLUMES AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF EACH YEAR.

MUMBER OF TO	POWES II THE	COMMENCEMENT	Or EACH 1EAR.
Year. No	o. of Volumes.	Year.	No. of Volumes.
1853	1,500	1866	19,711
1854	2.705	1867	21,557
1855	3,315	1	24,020
1856	3,833		25,745
1857			28,110
1858			30,002
1859	,		30,006
1860			33,614
1861	,		36,356
1862			39,148
1863			41,563
1864			44,750
1865			46,708

Membership.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF EACH YEAR.

TA C DE PARTE (VE	MADE THE TAX	CONTRINCENTALLY	T DITOLE L DILIT
Year.	No. of Members.	Year.	No. of Members.
1854		1867	
1855	552	1868	
1856	550	1869	1,870
1857		1870	
1858	1,176		
1859		1872	2,062
1860			2,048
1861	1.694		2,038
1862	,		2,041
1863			2,135
1864	,		
1865	,		
1866			

Operations of the Library.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES TAKEN OUT.

Year. No. of Volumes	S. (Year. No. of Volumes.
1854	1 186654,389
1855	7 186754,492
1856	6 186862,237
1857	· ·
185817,32	
185921,90	
186025,75	
186131,95	
186231.46-	
186335,709	
186440,13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
186541,73	





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